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BAND NIGHT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1916.

[29-5]

JAPAN'S GROWING TRADE
LESSONS FOR INDIA

Professor C. J. Hamilton, Lecturer in Economics at the Calcutta University, has just returned to India after four months' visit to Japan, whither he went at the request of the Government of India to study the recent economic developments in that country, more particularly so far as they may provide lessons for a forward movement in India.

In an interview with a representative of the *Statesman*, Professor Hamilton discussed briefly the present position in Japan. "Perhaps the outstanding fact of the economic position in Japan at the moment," he said, "is the very large number of orders which the merchants and manufacturers in that country are receiving from all parts of the world owing to the war. I do not mean for war material, but for all kinds of goods which Germany and other European countries are unable to supply. This enormous demand is affording Japan an opportunity of advancing a definite stage in economic development. Her great advantage has hitherto been and still is, an abundant supply of cheap and on the whole efficient labour; while her chief handicaps have been lack of capital and lack of the higher types of business organisation. The profits from the new industries are helping to swell her capital, and the development of business is enabling her to pass from the stage of small scale cottage industry in many instances to the stage of large scale factory industry."

"It may be said," he continued, "that all classes of the community, including the Government and the private business man, are straining every nerve to consolidate their position. The banks are pursuing a very cautious policy with the idea of preventing any general relapse, the danger of which must arise when at the end of the war the volume of industry turns to something like its normal size. In particular, effort is being made in all directions to open up new markets that may be permanent, particularly China, which is more and more becoming the place to which Japan looks both as a source for raw materials which she does not herself possess, and as a market for the finished products of her growing manufacturing industry."

Professor Hamilton proceeded to speak of the lessons to be drawn from an Indian point of view from recent Japanese industrial experience. "These," he said, "are full of interest. They show what energy and careful organisation can do in a country with comparatively small natural resources and little opportunities for obtaining industrial knowledge. Most interesting is it to see the way in which the cottage industries of Japan are utilising every kind of raw material at their disposal for some kind of definite purpose. It is still the members of the farmers' household or the cottage dwellers of the towns who are doing most of the industrial work of Japan and it is from these beginnings that the large scale enterprises are gradually being built up."

"If India is to advance industrially it must on the whole expect to tread the same path. Great undertakings and new industries cannot be fully developed out of good intentions. They must come as actual growths from existing beginnings in the majority of cases. What is necessary in India is that every encouragement and every facility should be given to make this development possible and profitable. In the last resort, however, it is only the efficient labour of the workman and the efficient organisation of the business man that can secure permanent results such as will lead to the real economic advance of the country."

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE
SHIFTING TO KOBE.

That the foreign trade in Japan is gradually shifting from Yokohama to Kobe is shown by the returns of foreign trade at the two cities during the first six months of the year. The total amount of exports and imports in Yokohama the first half of this year was 299,414,000 yen; exports, 200,346,000 yen and imports, 99,068,000 yen, with a balance of 101,286,000 yen in favour of exports. There was an increase of 80,791,000 yen in exports and 25,676,000 yen in imports over the corresponding period last year.

The total amount of foreign trade in Kobe during the first half of 1916 was 340,639,000 yen, exports being 143,456,000 yen and imports 197,183,000 yen. Compared with the foreign trade in Yokohama there was an increase of 41,225,000 yen.

This difference will be greatly increased by the end of this year. In 1914, the foreign trade in Kobe exceeded Yokohama's by 1,248,000 yen, which was increased to 21,569,000 yen last year. Should Kobe continue this progress, Yokohama will be made the secondary port in Japan.

OPENING PEI-HAI AT PEKING.

The Central Government Cabinet have resolved to open the Pei-hai Palace grounds to the public, and an effort is to be made to have this portion of the "Forbidden Ground" prepared for the purpose before the cold weather sets in.

In a memorandum to the Kuo Hu Yuan on the subject, the Ministry of Interior states that historically the Pei-hai has formed a portion of the Imperial Palace of the different dynasties since the days of the Tartar conquest of Northern China some seven centuries ago. During the thirteenth century when the Ching Tartars occupied Peking as the seat of their Government, the Pei-hai was first laid out as a part of the palace ground; and during the late Tsing dynasty, more improvements were made to it. To-day Pei-hai has a lake, rockery, bowers and groves of beautiful trees, all of which combine to make the grounds one of the finest sites in Peking. It is estimated that an initial outlay of \$30,000 will be required to effect repairs and improvements on the grounds.

MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS.
A TURKISH CONFESSION.

Talat Bey, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, has made some interesting confessions to a German journalist at Constantinople. The Armenians in Russia and Turkey, he says, cultivate a political ideal which can only be realized by the destruction of the Ottoman Empire. At the beginning of the war a conference of delegates from both sections of the race was held in Asia Minor, at which it was decided that the Armenians of the Caucasus should take up arms with Russia, while those in Turkey should maintain an expectant attitude for the present. On learning this decision Talat made inquiries among some leading Armenians, who did not deny their reasonable plans and accused them on the ground of Turkish maladministration. How the avowals were extorted we are not told, but domiciliary visits followed which revealed the existence of arms and bombs in Armenians' houses. The "removal" of the Armenians from the eastern vilayets of Turkey became in consequence a "military, national, and historical necessity." Their deportation from the western districts was decided on when, after the attack on the Dardanelles, the transfer of the seat of government from Constantinople to Eskidser came to be considered. The convoys of exiles from the eastern provinces were attacked on their way to Mesopotamia and partly massacred by the Kurds, who, Talat Bey says, were severely punished for this offence: the removal of the western group to Deyrizor was unfortunately entrusted to an incapable official and serious "excesses" followed.

After making these revelations Talat Bey passed his hand over his eyes as though to banish an unpleasant vision. "We are not savages," he said; "these sad occurrences have cost me many sleepless nights. We have been blamed for not making a distinction between the innocent and the guilty. It was impossible: the innocent of to-day might become the guilty of to-morrow." We must be thankful for these tardy admissions on the part of the Turkish Minister of the Interior. The main features of the terrible series of massacres are already known, but the ghastly details of the great tragedy have, in many cases, not yet reached the outer world.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

The Horn Reef guards the silvery track Where south from stormy Skager Rack The waves come dancing. There Beatty watches through the mist That veils a sea of amethyst The foe advancing.

A moment yet he holds his ships, Like boardhands straining in the slips, And baying thunder; On looms the endless German Fleet, Above, the airship motors beat, And U-boats under!

Brave Jellicoe, now on the fray, How eager thou to share the fray, With Beatty calling! Swift propellers, churn the sea, And bring our Chief where he would be, For night is falling!

Beatty, outnumbered two to one, Hast thou a fear? "To see them run Before the finish!" The mist with clouded heaven blends, Hour after hour the sun descends— His gleams diminish!

Huge thunderbolts converging burn And shatter and destroy in turn Our foremost cruisers: The English give as good as sent, And in this roar compliment Are not the losers!

We see the great Queen Mary crushed, That fear while the battle hushed— Our decks were shaken! Death struck at her, and spared the rest— How off of ships and men the best— Are soonest taken!

Is it the summer lightning plays To northward, through the violet haze? Nay, shells come screaming— 'Tis Jellicoe! flash follows flash— For home the beaten Teutons dash With frantic steaming!

We harass still, the fleeing foe, And send him dying craters show, With red fire flaring; Their feeble salvos concentrate The agony of mortal hate, Doomed and despairing!

Let would-be tyrants, near and far, Beware stern Fate—the British Tar, And shun vain slaughter— For Tyranny doth vainly boast While round about his guarded coast Beats the salt water!

Praise we the Lord of Hosts, who gave Our lads that sleep beneath the wave Sublime devotion; And long, beneath His Mighty hand, May George uphold the Right on land, And rule the ocean!

—E. CANT-WALL in *The Times*.

June, 1916.

EFFECT OF WAR ON TRADE.

It may be noted that one consequence of the war, as indicated by the business conducted at the Port of London Authority's warehouses, is the steady growth of trade within the Empire and with the Allies. The cutting off of supplies of Turkish and Persian carpets has given considerable impetus to the Indian carpet and rug trade. The Japanese, again, are finding in London an ever improving outlet for artistic and useful productions. Among current imports from Japan are cotton, hosiery, glass ware, suit cases, tennis racquets, and footballs. The Japanese are also assisting British makers to supply the demand occasioned by the exclusion of German toys.

EMPIRE SUGAR.

MR. HUGHES' BOLD PROJECT.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMY PRODUCTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES.")

Before he had been long in Great Britain, Mr. Hughes felt the necessity of securing two or three concrete illustrations of his policy of Empire trade organization. He found one ready to hand in the scheme which he brought, practically complete, for the marketing of Australian metals in Great Britain and their manufacture here into finished goods. Instead of, as before the war, in Germany and other foreign countries, this scheme he pushed to a successful conclusion with the British Government before his departure. The second illustration he chose was the sugar industry, upon which he set to work with an Empire conference, representative of Australia, South Africa, the West Indies, and India, convened by the newly-formed British Sugar Producers' Association.

The sugar scheme, which Mr. Hughes regarded as an almost perfect working model of his policy, and which he considers is worthy of immediate adoption, was outlined in a speech in which Mr. Hughes at a deputation to Mr. Bonar Law urged the project on the British Government. Mr. Hughes authorized the publication of the following extracts:—

THE EMPIRE'S POSSIBILITIES.

The ultimate ability of the Empire to produce its own requirements cannot be questioned. Recent inquiries from the British Oversea Dominions and Possessions have revealed abundant possibilities which, given the security of market offered by our proposals, will in time supply the Empire's whole demands, and will make it self-supporting.

I have here a table setting out the imports of Germany alone into the United Kingdom during the years 1903 to 1913, and will read the first and last of those years. Of refined sugar in 1903, there was imported into Great Britain 692,897 tons, and of raw sugar 410,869 tons. The Headquarters reports—The value of the refined sugar was £7,135,446, and that of the raw sugar £3,862,310. In 1913 the refined sugar had dropped to 466,740 tons, and the raw sugar had increased to 471,689 tons. The value of the refined sugar had increased, in spite of a decrease in the quantity of about one-third, from £7,135,446 to £7,466,000, whereas the value of the raw sugar had increased from £3,862,310 to £5,040,083. From Austria-Hungary raw sugar was imported in 1906 only to the extent of 12,129 tons, of a value of about £100,000. There was no refined sugar. In 1913 we imported from her 198,421 tons of refined sugar and 161,038 tons of raw sugar, the value not being stated; but the value for 1913 was £1,943,175 for refined sugar and £1,473,038 for raw sugar.

DECREASE IN BRITISH REFINERIES.

You are perfectly well acquainted with the effect of bounty-fed sugar not only upon our sugar lands, but upon our industries generally. One result has been directly traceable to this, namely, that the number of refineries in Great Britain has decreased. It is perfectly clear that our enemies contemplate the renewal of these amiable arrangements which existed between us and them before the war. We think nothing could be more unfortunate than that these should be renewed. It is impossible, of course, to produce sugar within the Empire unless there is some inducement given, and that inducement must extend over such a period as will warrant men embarking capital in it.

The industry of sugar growing is not one which produces an immediate return. It has been said that it will take some five years or more before a very appreciable increase in the amount of cane sugar grown in the Empire can be made directly available. But some increase would be looked for within, say, two years. And an important part of any organization policy would be to encourage the growth of beet sugar in Great Britain.

The material facts of the proposition are:—

(1)—That Empire sugar be granted preferential treatment to the extent of 50 per cent. on any tariff that may be in force, such preference at no time to be less than one halfpenny per lb. for sugar exceeding 98 degrees polarization, graduated according to the existing British tariff.

(2)—That sugar of their own production exported to the United Kingdom by Allied countries may by negotiation be granted a concession not exceeding 12½ per cent. of the general tariff in force.

(3)—That sugar of their own production exported to the United Kingdom by neutral countries shall pay not less than the general tariff rate, but that neutral countries—

(i) Declining to enter into favourable reciprocal arrangements with the Empire, or

(ii) Giving more favourable treatment to other countries, shall in addition be subject to a surtax.

(4)—That the import of sugar, directly or indirectly, from enemy countries be totally prohibited for a period of five years after the war, and that thereafter it shall pay the general tariff in force, plus 50 per cent. surtax; such surtax at no time to be less than one halfpenny per lb. for sugar exceeding 98 degrees polarization graduated according to the existing British tariff.

Summarizing the proposal, we have first of all prohibition against the enemy for at least five years, followed by a protective tariff; two tariffs for neutrals; a general tariff for friendly neutrals—that is to say, neutrals who are prepared to enter into favourable reciprocal agreements—and another for those neutrals who will not do so, who will pay a small surtax on the general tariff; a favourable tariff for our Allies; and preferential treatment, that is to say, a still lower tariff for the Empire. Provision is made

(Continued on next Column.)

SHIPPING NOTES.

NATIONALISATION OF SPANISH SHIPPING.

A Reuter despatch from Madrid announces that Senor Gasset, Minister of Public Works, introduced in the Spanish Chamber a bill for the "Nationalisation" of shipping. It provides that the shares of shipping companies shall be made out in the name of the owners of the shares, instead of being made out to "bearer," and limits the number of shares to be issued to foreigners to 25 per cent. of the total number of shares. To prevent the discussion of the Bill the King has signed a decree putting the Bill into force immediately.

MOTOR SHIPS TO RUN FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO THE FAR EAST.

Within ten months two steamship companies will be running five semi-Diesel type motorships out of San Francisco to the Orient. Later two more ships will be added to the line.

Letters of incorporation have been filed in California by the two steamship companies, the Ocean Transport Company, capitalized at \$250,000; and the China-American Motor Ship Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000. Melbourne Crisp, Lester McDonald, both of San Francisco, and Louis A. Hewitt, of Oakland, are the incorporators of the China-American company, whose ships will be 280 feet long, double-deckers of wood, and of 4,000 tons cargo capacity. They will run to Vladivostok and to Chinese and other Oriental ports.

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USE OF THE RED CROSS EMBLEM.

As the result of consultations between the British Red Cross Society and the War office rules dealing with the use of the Red Cross emblem have been issued. The use of the emblem on placards is regarded by the War Office as undesirable and can only be permitted on the understanding that such use is carefully watched and controlled. It must be limited to placards or notices issued by the Society or its affiliated subordinate branches for the purpose of raising funds for the Society. The use of the emblem in any form on private motor cars is prohibited even when these cars are being used for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers. Private houses which have been handed over to the military authorities for the receipt of sick and wounded soldiers are entitled to fly the Red Cross flag when written authority for this purpose has been received from the War Office. In all cases where the Red Cross flag is flown over such establishments the Union Jack must be flown alongside it.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

All members of this Platoon, except those warned for duty on the dates named, will parade at Central Station at 6 p.m. sharp on Monday and Thursday, August 14th and 17th. Uniform, helmets and rifles. Chief Inspector Mason will take charge.

NO. C COMPANY.

Will report at Central Station at 6 p.m. sharp on Tuesday and Friday, August 15th and 18th. Uniform, helmets and rifles. Sergeant-Major Royance will take charge.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Friday, August 11th.—Shirt-sleeve drill at Stables at 6 p.m., as per orders of 8th and 7th.

Mr. T. F. Hough has kindly presented

"Corban" to this detachment.

CHINESE COMMAND.

Chief Inspector J. M. Wong resumes

command as from date. Acting Chief

Inspector Wei reverts to his rank of

Inspector.

JOINED.

No. 2 Company—J. H. Beltran.

HEADQUARTERS' CLIN.

The General Committee will meet at 5.45

p.m. on Friday, August 11th.

F. C. JENKIN,

D.S.P. (R.).

against dumping, and the growth of

home-grown sugar stimulated by a bonus.

THE PRICE TO THE CONSUMER.

I quite recognize, and wish to emphasize, that no industry which looks to the Government for assistance has a right to impose on other industries which use its finished product as raw materials such conditions as in effect so seriously handicap them in their business, as practically to rule them out, nor has it any right to impose upon the consumer such heavy obligations as in fact disturb the whole economic fabric and compel readjustment of the industrial system.

Now, the present tax on sugar is very high, 214 per ton, or 14d. per lb. Supporting it was fixed thus:—£4 12s. 4d. for home-grown beet; £7 for Empire sugar; £12 17s. for Allies; and £14 for neutrals. The amount of tax will determine the price of sugar, but the price at which sugar can be produced has been estimated to be such that when the tax of £14 is imposed, then sugar can be sold at 34d. a pound.

I want to point out that this really brings before the Government in a concrete way a policy that a great many people of Great Britain firmly believe in. It embraces two, or it may be three, great principles: one is the exclusion of enemy products. About that I suppose at least nine out of 10 people in Great Britain are of one mind. It contemplates preference to the Dominions. As to that there may be difference of opinion, but, if I may venture to say so, the large majority of the people of these islands are in favour of that. It contemplates the imposition of a tariff partly for the purpose of enabling favourable bargains to be made with other nations; that is to say, it adopts the principle of reciprocal tariffs. And lastly, it adopts the principle of encouraging home industries by a bonus. It therefore covers the whole gamut of those provisions which, in one form or another, and applied to one thing and another, have been much discussed recently.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Hongkong.

Far Eastern Men and the War.

Capt. G. N. Alison Killed in Action.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

The Second Anniversary of the War.

Rear-Admiral Anstruther leaves Hongkong.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

Death of Mr. T. H. Martin.

Sudden Death of Mr. A. E. W. Dunrieh.

Plucky Indian Constable.

The Health of Hongkong.

Hunging Brutality.

Hongkong Police Reserve Club.

Lawn Bowls.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

Leading Articles:—

The Government Hospital Service.

Reafforestation in China.

The Disorders in Kwangtung.

The Control of China's Waterways.

President Position at Canton.

Overseas Chinese Association.

Impressions of Canton.

The Bank of China.

Shamoon Notes.

A Chinese Railway Accident.

China Association's Report.

China's Parliament Opened.

State Railways in China.

Opposition to the Kuo Ming Tang.

Chinese News.

Japan Glad to Help.

German Activities in North China.

Heavy Damage Done at Chengtu.

China Not Suited for Federalism.

Peking and the Provinces.

Opium Revival in Kweichow.

Peking Notes.

Swatow Notes.

Passenger List.

Shipping Notes.

Heavy Fire on the S.S. "Chinese Prince."

Company Meetings and Reports:—

Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Rubber.

Great Fire at Hankow.

The Legislative Council Meeting.

The Law Courts.

Lawyers' Advertisements.

Released under the Recent Amnesty.

The Shanghai Kiebang Case.

Commercial.

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1916.

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ASAHI!



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HONGKONG.

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163

DRIVING PAIN.

Have you a pain anywhere in your

body?

Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it

torment a single nerve or does it grind

and rack your entire being?

Isn't it foolish then to be driven by

pains or aches, big or little, when you

can drive them away yourself, any or

all of them, by simply rubbing in some

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM?

Under the influence of this great

remedy, aches and pains are bound to

melt away. Immediate relief is afforded

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

On and after the 12th inst., Mr. T. DAIGO will take charge of the Hongkong Office of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA, K. DOI, Agent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [895]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SUNDAY, August 13th, the Supply of ELECTRICITY will be DISCONTINUED from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be completed.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [896]

ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS

HENRY MARTIN
(Deceased).

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Estate are requested to forward such Claims to the Underigned on or before THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1916, after which date no further claims will be recognized.

ALFRED J. MARTIN,
Care of The Accounts Office,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1916. [897]

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply to—
THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [900]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, by English family in Tientsin, to take charge of three children, aged 4, 3 and 1. Good wages. Healthy climate.
Apply to—
Mrs. LOOKER,
116, The Peak.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [898]

DOCTOR.

WANTED for the "TAN-YAN," to sail on or about 14th August (for the voyage to Sydney). Return trip if required.
Apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1916. [899]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAYS at 2 P.M. until further notice.
By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1916. [898]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, T-MORROW (SATURDAY), 12th August, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to June 30th, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be conveniently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [902]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application to the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 22nd inst.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1916. [899]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. 77

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY direction of the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M. within the Building No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, formerly the premises of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement of the said premises. As follows:—
Four Large Fire-Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofa and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Wagon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading and Desk Lamps, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from FRIDAY, 4th August, until day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916. [897]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AND MONDAY, the 12th and 14th August, 1916, commencing each day at 10.30 A.M. on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, Chester Road, VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, Comprising:—
Gold and Gem Jewellery; English, American and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers, Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thomson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercantile Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; P. Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, &c., &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On View from 10th August.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [894]

SPEND YOUR VACATION

IN

BAGUIO (PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.
5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.
65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.
Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.
GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.
FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.
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McELDERY.—On July 8th, at Dulwich, the wife of S. E. A. McELDERY, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH AUGUST, 1916.

THE CHIT SYSTEM AND NO TREATING.

On more than one occasion recently His Excellency the GOVERNOR has given us his views on temperance, and it was, therefore, only to be expected that, in his address at the opening of the new club for the Police Reserve, he would strongly commend two regulations which are to be enforced at that institution. In the new Club it will not be possible to obtain refreshment without immediate payment, for the chit system is banned. An attempt is to be made, also, to introduce one of the new regulations from Great Britain concerning the consumption of alcohol by prohibiting treating. Moreover, it will not be possible to obtain stimulants except during certain specified hours, which are calculated to meet the reasonable requirements of any ordinary business-men. At other times the members must go elsewhere if they desire alcoholic refreshment. These regulations, it must be admitted, are very uncommon in clubs in the Far East, but they have, each commended themselves to the majority of the General Committee, which is thoroughly representative of all races and ranks in the Reserve, and have not met with any strong opposition even from the dissident minority. It is probably recognised that the Police Reserves should set an example of abstemiousness, and although we do not imagine that, in any circumstances, there would be the least danger of the uniform being disgraced by the authorities, we think, acted prudently in reducing the risk to a minimum. It is not very long since that the Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN made a very strong appeal, to the members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to reduce the evils of

the chit system. He mentioned a practice of a Club in the Straits Settlements, and he commended it as worthy of the close consideration of the members of the V.R.C. It is, perhaps, a little cumbersome, but we have Mr. SEVERN's word for it that it works very well in practice. Members are allowed to sign chits, but they leave a deposit with the Club, and as soon as the chit totals are greater than the deposit chits are not accepted. This system appears to contain the possibility of a good deal of friction, but, as the war has demonstrated, the average Briton will accept irritating regulations if he is convinced that they are necessary. There is certainly a great deal to be said in favour of the abolition of the chit system on the China Coast. The remarkable success of the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, the "cash chemists" and establishments run on similar lines in Great Britain, prove clearly that the public really benefit by the abolition of the credit system for retail purchases. The cost of collecting small outstanding accounts, the payment of interest upon the additional capital involved, and the percentage of loss due to bad debts are all so much friction on the commercial machine. It is inevitable that those customers who pay for their goods promptly are taxed for those who delay, and still more for those who do not pay at all. In Hongkong, the Chinese retail storekeepers have grasped these facts. Whether it is on account of their experiences in Australia or the United States, or whether it is because they instinctively see the advantages of the cash system, the fact remains that all local stores managed by Chinese work on the "no credit" system for their retail trade. On the whole there can be no doubt at all that, in shops, the cash system has many advantages over the chit system. When we come to a private Club, however, the matter is rather different. In the first place, subscriptions must be collected each month, and, secondly, bad debts are extremely rare. The Committee have always the Club Notice-board, upon which a debtor member's name can be posted. Nor should it be forgotten that in order to be elected to a Club a man must be proposed and seconded by existing members, and should he leave the Colony without paying his Club debts it is a matter of honour for his sponsors to meet them. Thus, of course, does not apply to the Police Reserve Club, of which every member of the force is *ipso facto* a member and for which no entrance fee is charged. In the early days of the Colony the chit system was used everywhere. It is said that money was hardly ever seen. Chits and compendious orders took the place of coins, bank notes and cheques. This year most of the banks have refused to accept compendious orders—another step towards the adoption of London methods in China. It was, and it is, very much more convenient to sign chits than to carry about notes and the bulky silver coinage which is in use out here. Nevertheless, we believe that, except in the senior Clubs, the chit system on the China Coast is doomed.

We are less sanguine about the abolition of the "treating" habit, despite the excesses which often result from it, for, if there is one thing which the Colonial prides himself upon it is his hospitality. Any tourist who comes out East, and who relates his impressions, leaves on record his appreciation of this trait among the British residents. A typical example can be quoted from Mr. LINCOLN's book "China: its Marvel and Mystery." He says: "To see a fine sunset from Hongkong Harbour is something to remember all one's life. The same may be said of the hospitality of the colonists. I shall never forget it. I had not been half-an-hour on land before I was taken by my host to the Club and introduced to more than I can remember, but they were all genial and kind, one after another asking me to tiffin and dine." In the Colonies there is a spirit of *camaraderie* which, we hope, will not disappear from Hongkong. The conditions of the Far East are different from those obtaining at home. The "No Treating" rule has been introduced in Great Britain because it is assumed that it will reduce absences from the munition works. It is doubtful whether it really has been enforced, as there are so many obvious ways of evading the regulation. In any case it is unlikely to be adopted generally on

the China Coast. We can understand that there are reasons which appear to make its adoption desirable amongst members of the Police Reserve Club, who, it should be explained, are not prohibited from offering entertainment to visitors. His Excellency avows that he hates bars and suggests that if a man wants a drink he should go and have it alone. Often it is not so much the drink, however, as the opportunity for relaxation and social intercourse that most men desire, for man, after all, is a gregarious animal. A way out of the difficulty is found in South America by the invariable custom of throwing dice, by which means the obligation "to return the compliment" is removed.

On and after the 12th inst., Mr. T. DAIGO will take charge of the Hongkong Office of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th July, amounted to 40,915 tons and the sales to 35,842 tons.

The Hongkong Electric Co. announce that the supply of electricity will be discontinued from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst., to enable the work in progress at the Power Station to be continued.

The total collection at Union Church in connection with the war commemoration service on the 4th August amounted to \$437, which sum has been handed over to the Treasurer of the War Charities Committee on behalf of the British Prisoners-of-War in Germany.

The Chief Justice of Ceylon (Sir Alexander Wood Renton), who was accompanied by Lady Wood Renton and daughter, passed through the Colony yesterday on their way to the North. Sir Alexander visited the Law Courts, over which he was shown by the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies.

During July boxes of shirts, socks, caps and other comforts were sent by the Union Church Ladies' Working Party to Miss Miller at the Highland Clearing Station and to the Rev. W. W. Beveridge, Chaplain to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. A box is now being prepared for sending to the Prisoners of War in Germany.

In the report of the funeral of the late Mr. A. E. W. Dunrich, of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, which appeared in our issue of Tuesday, there was an error in the designation of certain officials of the Company who attended the funeral. The management of the Company is, and has been for many years past, vested in Mr. J. McCubbin, resident engineer, and Mr. G. P. Curry, local secretary.

His Excellency the Governor, at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 3rd inst., referred to the services rendered at the Government Civil Hospital by Miss A. Gordon and Miss M. Gordon, but he inadvertently omitted to mention the names of other members of the No. 1 Hongkong Volunteer Aid Detachment, who have also rendered excellent service. They are as follows:—Mrs. Arthur, Miss G. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mrs. Goldsmith, and Mrs. Mansfield.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF GRASS MATTING.

When asked where he had obtained a quantity of new grass matting which was in his possession a Chinese stated that he had purchased it from a coolie. His story was not believed and he was ordered to pay \$7 or be imprisoned for 14 days.

LARCENIES.

Two Chinese who were charged with larceny from the person of a number of small articles were each sent to prison for a period of one month, with hard labour.

A Chinese woman was sentenced to two months' hard labour for the theft of a gold mounted bangle and a gold ring from a girl aged 16. It was stated that the articles were stolen from the girl when she was sleeping, and the theft was traced to the woman by pawn tickets. The defendant's story was that she picked the articles up and did not know to whom they belonged.

WORTHY CONSIDERATION.

You are possibly wedded to one brand of cigarettes. The point to consider is—Are you getting value for money? War Economy is as essential here as at home and it is up to you to see that you do get real value for every cent you pay out.

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[922]

THE WAR.

GREAT ITALIAN VICTORY.

AUSTRIANS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

RUSSIANS' IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

TOLL OF THE ZEPPELINS.

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES NEAR BRUSSELS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.
SOME BOMBING.

LONDON, August 9th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—There is no change at Guillemont. North of Pozieres we further advanced by bombing.

INEFFECTIVE GAS ATTACK.

LONDON, August 9th.

The situation in the vicinity of Guillemont is still unchanged.

The enemy heavily bombarded the trenches in the Ypres salient between Belleward Lake and the Yser canal. For two hours he was discharging gas on a broad front, but the effect of it was small. Some partial enemy attacks were made, but the enemy was unable to enter our trenches.

AUSTRALIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—North-west of Pozieres the Australians advanced their line 200 yards on a frontage of 600 yards.

Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

ARTILLERY AND AEROPLANE CO-OPERATION.

As a result of co-operation between the artillery and aeroplanes several enemy guns were destroyed and magazines were exploded. A train was set on fire by aeroplane bombs.

Hostile aircraft were more active, but in trying to avoid combat several were damaged by our aeroplanes and rifle-fire.

ACTIVITY ON THE FRENCH FRONT.
HEAVY ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, August 9th.

A *communiqué* states:—After the failure of numerous attacks, the enemy regained a footing in the Thiaumont work.

Violent enemy counter-attacks, north of Hem Wood were repulsed with heavy losses, but succeeded in occupying a trench, most of which was soon recovered. We are on the immediate outskirts of the Thiaumont work, which we are energetically bombarding.

We have progressed at Fleury by means of grenades.

An enemy attack on Vaux Wood was repulsed.

The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions between Hem Wood and the river.

An enemy attack penetrated our positions between Lihons and the Chaulnes Railway, but the enemy was immediately driven out at the point of the bayonet.

GOOD AEROPLANE WORK.

An enemy aeroplane was destroyed at Lunville and six others were driven down on the Somme front.

A French aeroplane, crossed from the Vosges to the Black Forest in the darkness and bombed a powder factory at Rottweil, causing great fires and explosions.

Our air squadrons bombed several railway stations.

FRENCH REGAIN TRENCH.

PARIS, August 10th.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Somme we entirely re-occupied the trench north of the Hem Wood in which the enemy had gained a footing last night.

We have continued to make progress north of the Hem Wood.

Both the French and the enemy artillery have been most active on the right of the Meuse, but there has been no infantry action.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.
IMPORTANT MILITARY POSITION CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, August 9th.

An official announcement states that General Letchitzky has occupied Tysmienica, four miles east of Stanislaus, and has captured an additional 7,000 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans. Sixty-three machine guns have also been taken.

RETREAT OF ENEMY EXPECTED.

LONDON, August 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd dwells on the importance of the capture of Tysmienica, which is regarded as the key to Stanislaus and Halicz. The fact that the Dniester is usually flooded at this season apparently led the enemy not to expect any decisive move by General Lechitzky, whose operations in conjunction with General Sakharoff's advance from Brody seriously imperil General Bothmer's command, and it seems inevitable that the latter will have to retreat hastily westwards.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS CAPTURE GORIZIA.

ROME, August 9th.

It is officially announced that the Italians have entered Gorizia.

So far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.

ADDITIONAL PRISONERS.

ROME, August 10th.

The capture of Gorizia has renewed the demonstrations of joy throughout Italy. The work of the Duke of Aosta's army is especially praised. It crossed the Isonzo preceded by swarms of cavalry, inflicting heavy losses. The Italians have taken an additional 2,000 prisoners and much booty.

AUSTRIAN ISONZO LINE

CAPTURED.

The whole of the Austrian Isonzo line from south Tolmino to the sea has been captured by the Italians.

COMPLETE ROUT OF AUSTRIANS.

The Austrians have been completely routed at Gorizia.

They abandoned large quantities of war material.

Cavalry and the Bersaglieri cyclists pursued the enemy beyond the Isonzo.

A COMPLETELY PREPARED OFFENSIVE.

REMARKABLE WORK BY THE ITALIANS.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Italian offensive had been carefully prepared for weeks, and there was captured at one stroke such positions as Sabotino, Podgora, San Michele, and Oslavia, which had been contested for a year. The Austrians were completely surprised.

The summit of Sabotino is two thousand feet high and dominates Gorizia. The southern slopes of the mountain were honeycombed with caverns drilled into the rock by the Italians for months past, each containing a company of infantry. Moreover, a tunnel, eight-hundred and fifty feet long, had been secretly bored to within ninety feet of the Austrian trenches. Eight hundred men in the tunnel, opened the attack, supported by men pouring out of the caverns. Patches of scrubby undergrowth had been previously set on fire to deprive the Austrian snipers of cover. The Italians crept through the low-lying pall of black smoke and carried three lines of trenches in twenty minutes, and a redoubt on the summit within an hour. They also swept down the slopes to Isonzo, collecting prisoners in droves.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CLEARING ENEMY FROM EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Belgian General Tombour reports that the north-west portion of German East Africa is entirely free of the enemy, who is retreating towards Tabor. The Belgians are following the enemy closely.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, August 9th.

The following vessels have been sunk:—The steamers *Trident* (British) and *Achilles* (Greek), and the schooner *Demaris*, the latter in the Channel.

DANISH STEAMER SEIZED.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Danish steamer *Idun* was seized by German torpedo-boats in the Kattegat and taken to Swinemoude.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL AEROPLANES BOMB EVERE.

LONDON, August 9th.

It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes dropped bombs from a height of 200 feet on the airship sheds at Evere, near Brussels.

The aeroplanes returned safely. Eight bombs were observed to hit a shed, from which heavy columns of smoke issued.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOLL OF THE AIR RAID.

TWO PEOPLE KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

LONDON, August 9th.

Unofficial reports of the air raid indicate that both explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped.

Apparently most of the casualties occurred on the East Coast, where scores of bombs, chiefly incendiary, were dropped.

Two people were killed and ten injured, and slight fires were caused.

A Zeppelin, at a great height, was seen travelling in a north-easterly direction, but soon disappeared out at sea. Searchlights lit up the Zeppelin and anti-aircraft guns were fired at the raider.

ZEPPELIN PURSUED OUT TO SEA.

According to an official announcement, it is estimated that from seven to ten airships participated in the raid, operating singly and in pairs. Apparently the indiscriminate destruction of property was their main object.

A naval aeroplane pursued one out to sea for several miles.

REVISED CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the revised list of casualties resulting from the air raid shows that one man, two women and three children were killed, and that five men, six women, and six children were injured.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, August 10th.

The German newspapers state that the German artillery set fire to the Peronne Library and Museum. The famous picture gallery containing pictures by Anglo-French masters was destroyed.

MURDER OF CAPT. FRYATT.

LONDON, August 9th.

Viscount Grey, through the United States Embassy in Berlin, has protested most strongly against the shooting of Capt. Fryatt, which could only be described as judicial murder. He denounces the circumstances in connection with the trial as unparalleled.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

LONDON, August 9th.

Mr. Justice Pickford has been added to the Dardanelles Commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH RETALIATORY MEASURES.

LONDON, August 9th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne stated that the Government were conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities upon the question of confiscation of German property as a retaliation for outrages committed by the enemy.

DELAY IN PRESENTING A REPORT.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. Jardine asked—Will the report of the commission on medical supplies and transport in Mesopotamia be laid on the table before the House rises?

Mr. G. H. Roberts pointed out that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had promised to expedite the Report.

Sir H. Craik and Sir Edward Carson strongly protested against the delay.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that he was satisfied there were now sufficient medical supplies in Mesopotamia.

EXPLOSION IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, August 10th.

A German official statement announces that the artillery depot at Rothenstein has been destroyed by an explosion.

The casualties were 50 killed and 72 injured.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 10th.

The death is announced of Colonel Arthur Moffatt Lang, C.B., R.E. (retired).

[The deceased entered the Army in 1852 and retired in 1888. He served in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the assault on Delhi and Aggra, the relief of Lucknow and Cawnpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was mentioned in despatches four times and received the Indian Mutiny medal and three clasps. Later he held various appointments in India, including those of Principal of Roorkee Engineering College, Deputy Inspector General for Fortifications, and Chief Engineer in Baluchistan, in Burmah, and in the North-West Provinces.]

SOME HISTORIC PUNS.

The English are declared to take their pleasures seriously. Perhaps they do, but on the other hand they often show an admirably gallant gaiety in the face of danger, difficulty and discouraging circumstances. As abundant correspondence from the front has recently revealed, says the *Youth's Companion*, Tommy Atkins in the field is far from being a serious minded person much of the time; he is often as "larky" as a schoolboy, and his exuberant nonsense is frequently touched with gleams of real wit as well as humour.

But it is not British Tommy only who joke in war time. Throughout centuries of English history jokes, from sources military, literary, noble and even royal, have occasionally enlivened momentous events. Puns, the most frivolous and trivial, sometimes the most disdained, of popular efforts attach themselves here and there, like impudent birds, to the most serious and careful chronicles. The sober historian who writes fully of the disastrous battle of Culloden, which decided the final fall of the royal house of Stuart, when he relates that the advance of Cope, Wade and Hawley was delayed by the snow-filled glens and icy slopes of wild Scotland, condescends to record in a foot-note that the opposing forces drew mirthful encouragement from this punning couplet:

Cope could not cope, nor Wade wade through the snow,
Nor Hawley haul his cannon to the foe.
When, in 1797, the fleet of Admiral Duncan was about to engage that of the Dutch Admiral de Winter, the British captains came aboard the flagship for instructions. He received them in an address of memoranda brevity and point. "Gentlemen," said Admiral Duncan, "you see a severe winter approaching; I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

His enthusiastic complacency with his advice resulted in a brilliant victory. Perhaps the briefest and wittiest of historic English puns was the Latin announcement in a single word of the conquest of Scinde, attributed to the conqueror, Sir Charles Napier: "Peccavi." (I have sinned.)

CLOCK THAT HAS NO HANDS.

Newspaper advertising is to business, what hands are to a clock. It is a direct and certain means of letting the public know what you are doing. In these days of intense and vigilant commercial contest, a business man who does not advertise is like a clock that has no hands. He has no way of recording his movements. He can no more expect a twentieth century success with nineteenth century methods than he can wear the same sized shoes as a man which fitted him in his boyhood. Within fifty years it has become as vital to industry as steam to commerce. Advertising is not a luxury nor a debatable policy. It has proved its case. Its record is traced in the skyliness of cities where a hundred towering buildings stand as a lesson of reproach to the men who had the opportunity but not the foresight, and furnish a constant inspiration to the young merchant at the threshold of his career.

MAGNIFICENT WORK.

Forethought as well as thorough are the methods of our naval doctors. If possible, before going into action a everyone aboard the ship bathes and puts on clean white underclothing. This is done because it has been found that the dyes in coloured clothing infect wounds and thus make a man's injuries worse than they would otherwise be. As it is not always possible in the heat of battle for the ambulance parties to pick up men immediately they fall, sailors are taught first aid, and a bag of first-aid dressings is supplied to every gun's crew, so that prompt, though temporary, attention may be given to every wounded man. Blue-jackets usually knot a black silk handkerchief around their waists when going into action, and this handkerchief comes in handy as a triangular bandage in an emergency.

THE NAVAL SURGEON IN ACTION.

HIS DUTY AND DEVOTION.

"What do they do with the wounded in these naval actions; leave them where they fall?" asked the man in the corner seat, folding his newspaper and turning towards his companion.

"Oh, no; take them down the cockpit; same as Nelson, you know," came the answer quite "put" and positive.

Just then the District Railway train resumed its clattering way along a gloomy tunnel and drowned the conversation. When the train stopped again I could hear that the two men were still discussing the great sea battle in a strain which showed they had sparse knowledge of the manner in which the British Navy goes about its work; wherein they were little better or little worse than the majority of their fellow-countrymen.

"I find no trace of any antiquated 'same as Nelson, you know' methods in the medical arrangements of our Fleet. While the 'Nelson spirit' still animates officers and men because it is something that cannot be improved on, in matters of material and organisation the Navy keeps up to date—and a knot or so ahead of it."

In handling casualties in land war and sea war there is now little difference in practice. Exact uniformity can never be attained because circumstances are against such a thing. But on sea, hospital ships have wrought a change similar to that brought about on land by motor-ambulances and ambulance trains. If the Fleet should not return to port after a battle, hospital ships would convey the wounded from "the fighting line" to the shore hospital. If the Fleet did "come in," naval ambulance trains would always be available wherever and whenever required. All this was planned out before war began, and so far the system has worked most efficiently.

Except for the "small fry" all British warships carry two or more surgeons, of whom the fleet-surgeon is the senior. Under the doctors there is a trained staff of sick-berth stewards and attendants who have been taught their job in one of the big naval hospitals. As naval terminology rather puzzles the landsman, one may explain that the sick bay is the "doctor's shop" of the ship and its temporary hospital. So far as appearance goes it somewhat resembles a small hospital ward fitted with swinging cots. Men who "go sick" or are hurt are treated in the "bay" until they are able to return to duty or an opportunity of sending them to hospital comes along. For some years past there has generally been a hospital ship in regular attendance upon the Fleet whenever it was at sea. For a long while this duty was fulfilled by the *Maiane*, a vessel given to us by American women during the Boer War. Now we have quite a fleet of these floating naval hospitals.

SECOND TO NONE.
The medical department of the Navy has not always been so good as it is now, although that was not the fault of its officers. Until a couple of decades ago the sick-bay arrangements were rather crude. Surgeons had to provide their own instruments, which meant that their cases were not too well filled sometimes. More than once in those casual days I have been shown in sick bays antiquated sets of surgical instruments that had been handed down from surgeon to surgeon and told that they were in use at Trafalgar. But this I regarded as being intended to emphasise the unfitness of the "tools" rather than to tell their true history.

Somebody at last put "a dose of ginger" into the Admiralty, and the Navy began to move towards its present state of unprecedented efficiency. One of the earliest steps taken along this road was the equipment of sick bays with full sets of modern surgical instruments. Arrangements were likewise made for naval surgeons to keep abreast of the times in professional knowledge. Now the Naval Medical Service is second to none and ahead of most.

While a battleship is in action the surgeons and their assistants occupy two stations, one forward, the other aft. Both are "down below" in a place protected by armour. Also, both places are fitted up like perfectly equipped operating theatres. When, at the call of readiness, sailors go to their guns in readiness for action, the sick-berth staff and those detailed to assist them start fitting out the medical stations. Thither they carry operating table and all necessary instruments, a medical chest, an emergency chest, bowls of antiseptic, and all else that is needed for the grim work that lies ahead of the surgeons. A peep into one of these stations, with its white-clad staff, would make one think he was looking at a section that had been taken from a hospital and by some means dropped into a warship. One would not, in fact, find in any hospital ashore a better equipped operating theatre than one of these "stations" when it has been fully "laid out."

Stretcher parties move about the ship after the fight has begun and gather up the wounded, whom they "strike down" (lower through a hatch) to the surgeons below. After being attended to there the wounded are carried to the sick bay, the ward-room, or any other part of the ship that has been turned into a temporary hospital, and remain there under the charge of sick-bay men until they can be removed.

MAGNIFICENT WORK.

Forethought as well as thorough are the methods of our naval doctors. If possible, before going into action a everyone aboard the ship bathes and puts on clean white underclothing. This is done because it has been found that the dyes in coloured clothing infect wounds and thus make a man's injuries worse than they would otherwise be. As it is not always possible in the heat of battle for the ambulance parties to pick up men immediately they fall, sailors are taught first aid, and a bag of first-aid dressings is supplied to every gun's crew, so that prompt, though temporary, attention may be given to every wounded man. Blue-jackets usually knot a black silk handkerchief around their waists when going into action, and this handkerchief comes in handy as a triangular bandage in an emergency.

(Continued on next Column.)

WAR NEWS.

BOSNIA.

Bosnia, which now for the first time emerges from the war cloud threatening insurrection against Austria, has, like all the Balkan States, more than one romantic chapter in her history. With the break-up of the Serbian Empire in the fourteenth century Bosnia, under the leadership of Stephen Tvartko, assumed independence, and Tvartko had himself proclaimed king. A few years later he was calling himself "King of Serbia, Bosnia, and the Sea Coast." But the Turk had still to be reckoned with, and in less than a century the last King of Bosnia—in 1463,—lost at once his life and his dominions.

WHEN LONDON IS IN FLAMES.

The German Airship League has just issued an appeal for funds to enlarge the air fleet with a view to the next war. It refers with jubilation to the columns of fire which it would like to see ascending to heaven from the burning streets of London, and is signed among others by Dr. Paschas, Vice-President of the Reichstag, and Herr Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer.

The appeal contains the following passage:—"We to the column of fire springs upwards to the night sky from the burning streets of London, the metropolis of the world, then new knowledge gleams from the flames. When the squadrons of bold airmen carry across the North Sea mischief to England, then the new song of the new war resounds from their heroic deeds."

Interesting in connection with the League's appeal is a Berlin telegram lamenting at considerable length the recent air attack on Karlsruhe and threatening reprisals "which will leave painful memories with the French."

SHELLS UNCOUNTABLE.

One of the correspondents at the front, all of whom have been forwarding very dramatic accounts, writes of the supply of shells. There were positions, he says, which were like the mouths of furnaces, a permanent glow flicked and flumed with never-ending streams of white sparks. One ordinarily measures the weight of a bombardment by the number of shells that burst in a minute. In this case, counting was hopeless. Fixing my eyes on one spot I tried to wink them as fast as the lightnings flickered, and the shells beat me badly. I then tried chattering my teeth, and I think that in that way I approximately held my own. Testing it afterwards in the light, where I could see a watch face, I found that I could click my teeth some five or six times in a second. You can try it for yourself, and, clicking your own teeth, will get some idea of the rate at which shells were bursting on a single spot. There were always three or four points within the field of vision at which they were bursting at that speed; and always in between over the whole circuit of the field they were bursting with great, if lesser, rapidity.

RUSSIA'S NEW EXPLOSIVE.

In a recent cable reference was made to a new explosive which the Russians are reported to be using with great effect. It has been suggested that the shells are probably filled with an improved variety of Shimose powder, which the Japanese introduced with deadly results in the Russo-Japanese War. For years the Germans made every attempt to discover the secret of this explosive. On one occasion some German naval officers were visiting a Japanese arsenal, and they were all most anxious to see the Shimose powder. No objection was raised and a sample was brought out for their inspection. A German commander, when he thought he was not observed grabbed as much as he could conveniently hide in his hand, and, having no other place to put it without exciting suspicion, rammed it loose into the tail pocket of his coat. Within a few hours the sample was in the hands of the German Minister accredited to Japan, and in twenty-four hours or so a special messenger left by the first outgoing liner with the precious sample addressed to the Wilhelmstrasse. Some weeks later, when his squadron put into a European port, the commander received a dispatch inquiring in the best official German what the blazes he meant by trying to pull the leg of the Wilhelmstrasse authorities, as the sample of Shimose he had sent by special messenger was composed of harmless materials coloured by a little mustard.

The naval surgeon has to "carry on" in far more trying conditions than fall to the lot of his Army confrère. All the time a battle is in progress he remains in the heat of the fray, for he cannot get out of it. For him there is no such thing as a dressing station outside the zone of fire or on the edge of it. With the thud of falling shells and the noise of near-by explosions ever in his ears, he must go steadily along, doing his best for the wounded who are coming to him in a continuous stream. All the while he does not know at what moment his ship may be sunk, in which case his own chance of escape, like that of everybody else "below," would be small. Even if the extreme calamity does not happen, there is always a possibility that a stray projectile may find its way to his "station" or fill the place with choking fumes.

Faced by all these risks, and amid deafening pandemonium of roaring gy he must keep a deft hand and a steady nerve, as the preservation of life limb depends upon his skill. And situation is not one to be coveted and never gives thought to its difficulties. Duty is the supreme law, and he obeys it wholeheartedly. At the North Sea battle the naval surgeon and his staff did magnificent work, and many of them died at a noble and honourable devotion.

Daily Mail.

J. J. J.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory August 10th.			
	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Bar	29.53	29.15	29.5
Wet Bulb	83	80	81
Wind	6S	N9	91
Direction	WSW	WNW	SW
Weather	3	1	1
Rain	0	0	0
Highest open			85
Lowest open			75
Temperature on 9th.		Temperature on 10th.	
Maximum		Maximum	
Minimum		Minimum	

Surely a country where all the work can be done by its own people, women and men alike, must become more prosperous than one dependent on aliens, friendly or unfriendly, to make its wheels go round?

THE SINN FEINERS.

SYMPATHY WASTED ON IRISH REBELS.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, a Home Ruler, writes as follows in the *New York Herald*:—

I am sorry to note that the American press, taking as one from the ill-advised and inaccurate speech of Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons, has been severe in its condemnation of the Dublin executions, and seems disposed to make martyrs of the Sinn Feiners. This is unfortunate. For it tends to excite ill-feeling against the British Government in America at a time when it is our imperative duty to use every effort to promote mutual understanding and sympathy between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, whose world interests are identical.

It is a warm and consistent Home Ruler that I want to set forth facts that seem to be ignored in America, and, for that matter, to a large extent in England.

1. The Sinn Feiners are separatists pure and simple. They do not believe in, or adhere to the Home Rule Bill. They refuse to follow Redmond and the Nationalist party. They have never had in their organization men of practical common sense, who have developed qualities of constructive leadership through the successful pursuit of business or a profession. They launched a rebellion against the Government in Easter Week, which had no other "raison d'être" than to play into the hands of the Germans. This is proved by (a) the heavy, indefinite character of the "Republic" they had in mind; (b) their failure to enlist in the movement the bulk of the Irish people, and then of commanding ability, who would have made good had the rebellion been successful.

DEFIED NATIONALIST LEADERS.

2. The rebellion was plotted and launched in defiance of the remonstrances and pleadings of the principal Irish Nationalists, who had succeeded, after thirty years, in winning the cause of Home Rule. The Sinn Feiners were told that by defying the British Government, and making the trouble, they might nullify the advantages that had been gained by the wholly lawful and correct attitude of the Nationalists in sharp contrast to the lawlessness and potential treason of Sir Edward Carson and his followers.

3. Decent, thinking Irishmen, including the most ardent of Home Rulers, believe that the Sinn Feiners, in rebelling against the Government, were guilty of two unpardonable crimes: (a) they tried to knife in the back the English Empire, during a life and death struggle, by plotting with the German Government; (b) they accepted the assistance of the Larkinties (Citizens Army), who were composed of the dregs of the Dublin population and whose confession of faith was murder and loot and arson in a word, anarchy.

4. The military authorities, far from showing an autocratic and vengeful spirit, were most scrupulous and restrained in the way they put down the Dublin rebellion. Although the army lost in killed officers and 80 men, and in wounded officers and 80 men, and the provocation was very great, there was no promiscuous "shooting up" of the surrendered Sinn Feiners. The sad case of Mr. Skiffington was unique, and proved afterwards to have been due to the irresponsible action of an insane officer.

5. There was not a single trial under martial law, in spite of Mr. Dillon's speech and all that has been written to the contrary. In bringing ringleaders in the rebellion before a military court, the military authorities acted in accordance with the strict letter of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, passed by Parliament on November 27th, 1914, which reads: "For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under Section 5 of the Army Act—provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy, a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death." (See Chapter 8, Section 1, Article 4.)

DENUNCIATION OF MURDERERS.

The men convicted under the Act of Parliament were either members of the provisional council of the "Republic," who had attached their signatures to the proclamation of the same and admitted they had done so; proved leaders of bands who resisted arms in hand the forces of the King, after they had been summoned to lay down their arms; or men who had been convicted of murder. By murder I mean shooting unarmed and unresisting postmen, army officers and civilians. Just to give one instance, the hairbrained court-martialer, the hairbrained court-martialer with a Polish name for whom so much sympathy is being shown on the first day of the revolt ordered the shooting of a policeman on guard at the Castle, who was wholly unresisting. He had committed or tried to commit no act of resistance against the Sinn Feiners. He was killed before he knew what was happening.

6. The convictions were confirmed, and the execution carried out, because the Commanding General was certain that the exercise of clemency would have resulted in a rapid and dangerous spread of the rebellion in other parts of Ireland. The collapse of the revolutionary movement, after the death sentences had been executed, proved that he was right in the step he took. He could afford to take no risks. You or I or anyone else in his position would have done the same.

Why should so much ink be wasted in sentimentalizing over the fate of these dreamers and visionaries, who, however devoted to a cause, and sincere they may have been, nevertheless incurred the blood-guiltiness of sacrificing hundreds of precious human lives and jeopardizing

SURGICAL DRESSINGS OBSOLETE.

LESSONS OF JUTLAND BANK.

[BY "THE TIMES" MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.]

From every great action the doctors who handle the wounded learn important lessons. The lesson of the need of trench helmets is an example, and so is the lesson of the need of anti-tetanic serum. It is now clear that the battle of Jutland Bank has also taught its lessons.

One hundred and 10 wounded men were taken into the Royal Naval Hospital at South Queensferry and the doctors in charge of them have contributed to the *Lancet* an account of their wounds. They are classified as follows:—Shell wounds, 62; burns, 42; suffering from the effect of fumes, four; and from severe shock, two. The small number of cases of shock is remarkable in view of the tremendous cannonade which was a feature of the battle, but more remarkable still is the fact that almost all the wounds were septic, though less than 48 hours had elapsed since the injuries were received. It was the custom earlier in the war to blame the soil of France for the fearfully septic wounds inflicted there. Clearly we shall require to revise this opinion, for it is notorious that bacterial life scarcely exists on the sea. Evidently all the elements necessary to the making of a very septic wound are present on clothing and skin.

There were many broken bones, and all the fractures were compound. Amputation was often necessary. The chief concern of the surgeons was the prevention of sepsis, that is of blood poisoning. Two methods were adopted, representing what may be called the two great schools which have sprung up during the war—the antiseptic school and the salt solution school. The former is the school of Lister, the latter the school of Sir Almroth Wright. It seems clear that, broadly speaking, Sir Almroth Wright's methods gave the most generally favourable results. "When once sepsis has gained a footing continuous saline irrigation seems to meet the requirements, does away with painful dressings, and is particularly soothing to the injured and exposed pericardium (sheath of the heart), which is so easily destroyed by the application of antiseptics." This independent testimony from the Navy to the great work of Colonel Sir Almroth Wright is of deep interest.

The greatest of these changes finds expression in certain allusions to the advantages to be gained by avoiding "painful dressings" of wounds. The battle of Jutland Bank thus emphasizes a truth that has been plain to many doctors since Sir Almroth Wright began his work on the healing of wounds—namely, that the surgical dressing—lint bandage and wool—is out of date. It has been found out. It is a barrier to the free discharge of lymph which cleans the wound; it forms a breeding ground of germs; it sticks to the wound and dries out, and its removal is attended by great pain and often danger from bleeding; finally, it hinders the wound and is apt to destroy delicate healing processes going on in it; and it is costly. A surgeon of great experience stated in the writer's hearing a few days ago: "I believe we shall outlive the dressing after all. I used to think that idea was Utopian, but the war has opened men's eyes."

The method of "irrigation" by saline solutions—as suggested by Sir Almroth Wright—is beautifully devised to afford every possible help to the healing wound. Some terrible cases of cordite burns were in the hospital at Queensferry, but recovered well. In speaking of these burns and their treatment the author says: "We on no account apply a dressing." These views do not, of course, apply to field dressings, which are protective, but to hospital treatment.

FRANCE INDOMITABLE AND HEROIC.

SENATE'S INSPIRING MESSAGES.

In the French Senate last month, at the conclusion of the interpellation regarding the national defence in the Government was adopted by 291 votes against six. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of the figures. The wording of the Order was as follows:—

The Senate respectfully salutes those who have died for the Fatherland, sends to the soldiers and sailors and leaders of the armies and navies of the Republic and its Allies the grateful homage of the nation, and addresses to the populations of the invaded departments the message of its hope and the promise of its devotion. Faithful to the traditions of patriotic vigilance which are evidenced by all the votes in favour of the credits demanded for the defence of the country, the Senate confirms that under the double impulse of Parliamentary control and Government action great progress has been realized in the preparation of the offensive and defensive military, industrial, and agricultural resources of France.

The Senate expresses to the Government its confidence that, aided by experience and the lessons of the past, it will continue to exercise legitimate authority over all the organs of national defence and employ all its energy in strengthening the conduct of the war. The Senate records with satisfaction the results obtained by France and her Allies, thanks to the necessary co-ordination of their efforts, which will assure unity of action on a united front.

The Senate relies on the Government to take, with the collaboration of the Chambers and the great Parliamentary Committees, all the measures of organization and action which will bring nearer the hour of victory. It proclaims the close union of the Government, the Army, and the nation in face of the enemy, and passes to the Order of the Day.

the safety of the Empire and the cause of the Allies in a mad and senseless uprising! I have no patience with the mentality that glorifies the executed rebels as martyrs, and thinks nothing of the brave and innocent men who lost their lives in doing their duty, many of them set upon and murdered without warning or chance to defend themselves.

MEN OF THE GLEN.

HIGHLANDS IN WAR TIME.

There is a kindly wind blowing from over the loch. It comes stealing down from the slopes of Ben Donich, ruffles the still water in frosted patches, and creeps through the castle policies, telling the great oaks something that keeps them whispering all the morn. The little town seems sleeping. The plash of the brown waters over the weir beneath the castle bridge fills the ears. A heron stands motionless in the shallow water surfeited with the full meal he has just finished. Then from the direction of the town there comes the sound of a drum. If we draw nearer we will see why it is that the loch-side is deserted. In the church square some 200 killed lads are saying a farewell to their sisters and mothers and other peoples' sisters and mothers, for they are marching to the wars, as their forefathers have done before them from time immemorial.

This little hamlet has sent men to every war that Britain has engaged in, and no matter how far back you go, every onfall, every laguer, every brave men have been seen. MacCallum Mhor's men were in the forefront of battle, and it is that these men have left the loch-side and the brae, have left the fishing boat on the beach, and the sheep without a shepherd.

The last goodbyes are being said, and a girl with eyes as blue as the waters of the loch on a summer's day, calls to her brother, a tall piper. "See and no' forget to pipe to the Germans," she says. "and lock after Sandy for me. I'm feared he'll be led away by your French lasses." A corporal answers her: "I'll look after myself, fine," and he kisses the girl and rejoins his ranks.

The officer in charge of the company gives a warning, and the men hoist their web slings over their shoulders. The pipers form up in front of the column and as they move off they toss the drone and the stots of the pipes on to the hollow of their shoulders. There is a chorus of farewells broken into by the wheeze of the filling bags and the buzz of the great drones. The drum beats on the setting down of each left foot; and away they go with cap ribbons fluttering in the breeze, sporran swaying to the step. The drum rolls and the glen is wakened, as it has been many times in the past with the lil of one of the finest marches that ever burst from the chanter, "Baile Ionaora; it is better known to you as 'The Campbells are Coming.' Round the town front and past the old inn and the great stone-arched gates, to the castle walls where the pipers change their tune to the salute, 'Faillte Mhara.' By the burying ground they step out to the castle square, and until they are over the hump-backed bridge the tune continues. It stops with a sad little gasp as the bags deflate and are tucked under each oxter with the stoc ribbons to the fore, fluttering their dark blue, yellow-striped tartan ribbons.

Suddenly a man in the front four breaks into song. His clear voice echoes back to the listening women by the inn: "The Rover o' Lochryan, he's gang Wi' his merry men sae brave; Their hearts are o' steel, an' a better keel, Ne'er hould a back o' a wave. It's no' when the loch lies dead in its trough, When naething disturbs it ara, But the rack and the ride o' the restless tide, An' the splash o' the grey sea-maw."

Under the shadow of the hill the wind steals the song and carries it away and up the glen, but as the road crosses a tongue that juts into the lake it is still borne faintly down to the listening women. We dash through the drift and sing to the lift of the wave that heaves us on. From the crags under the beacon it is repeated wistfully. "The wave that heaves us on." The light goes and the lamps are lit in the cottages along the front. The tall girl who was anxious about Sandy is the last to leave. She shades her eyes with her hand and looks again, listening the while, and down the winding waters, "the trough o' the loch," there comes the ghost of a melody. But the wind is fickle and it stays but a moment. The girl turns and goes into a cottage near at hand. "You'll no' be wantin' the light yet a while, mither," she says, and the old woman agrees.

The seasons have changed the leaves in the glen, the yellow. St. John's wort changes the wool for the tartan of the Lachlans. There are no young men left in the town. There are but old men and women and the sturdy youngsters fretting that they might too be allowed to go to the wars. The blue-eyed girl waits on the jetty for a steamer that is as yet 10 miles down the loch. She knows this, but she must wait here. At last a puff of smoke heralds the approach of the little boat that soon afterwards creeps round the promontory. As it ties up at the jetty the girl sees two killed figures on the deck. She sees them through a mist of tears, for one man, her brother, has an empty sleeve. And yet he is the luckier of the two, for he helps the other man to the gangway, putting his hands on the side rails. "Two steps, Sandy," he warns him, but the blind man is safe at last, and softer hands have helped him on to the quay.

"I didna' see much o' they French lasses, Alison," says he bravely, "for it was dark when they took us through to the front, and when I came back it was dark too, leastways it was for me." "Oh, Sandy, Sandy," cries the girl, and Sandy knows that the splash of wet on his hand is not from the rain that has been threatening for the last hour. So the three go up the little street to the cottage where a very old lady meets them. "Come ben the hoose, and we'll just have prayers," is all she says when she has stepped from the one-armed embrace of her son. And the four of them kneel and offer thanks.

Put the scene back a hundred years to the "forty-five" or back further still, and there is nothing new in it. Think it out for yourself, and ask what it is that brings these men of the heather and the glen to fight for England. They have been treated as outlaws, hunted and slain. Their dress and their music were forbidden them; their very language was proscribed so that it was a crime to speak it. And yet—and yet the music of the pibroch echoes over the fields of Flanders and the deserts of Egypt, through the ruined colonnades of Grecian temples, and is even heard in the African jungle. —Times.

NATION THAT DOES NOT ADVERTISE.

ENGLAND'S PART IN THE WAR.

A recent issue of *Collier's Weekly* (New York) contains an article by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known American war correspondent, entitled "Is England doing her part?" Mr. Palmer spent several months with the British army in France, and was one of the correspondents allowed to visit the Grand Fleet, so he is well qualified to answer the charge brought by German-Americans that England is shirking her responsibilities to her Allies. The following are extracts from the article:—

The British do not know how to advertise. When they are working hardest it seems a part of their pose not to appear to be working. I have known a staff officer to sit up till three in the morning and then say when he rose at seven: "I was muddling away almost to daylight. Not until I had known a certain Englishman, Mr. MacCallum Mhor, that I had killed ninety tigers, won the Victoria Cross and high honours as an Oriental scholar. Why should he tell anyone about it?"

"You know I am not the least interested in being a hero or in winning the Victoria Cross," said a British officer. "I hope I shall come out of this war alive. I should like to enjoy life again and be at home once more with my wife and baby."

Put that in cold print and it might seem to indicate a lack of military ardour of the Press agent kind. But it was only his British way of talking, for two days later he was killed. He was the first officer of his battalion into a German trench in a charge.

Of course there are some people who think that anybody who says a good word for the English must be what is known as an Anglophile who uses broad a's, speaks of "dear old Lunnun" as they do on the vaudeville stage, and holds his breath in awe at the mention of a duke. I come of blood which has fought the British twice, and would again for the right cause. My ideas of how the British fight and the part they have played in this war were formed not in the company of dukes or in "dear old Lunnun" from the gossip of the Strand, but at the British front. I think that the British are entitled to fair play and to be judged by what they have done rather than by the way they talk. I write in answer to such questions as "Where is that British army?" Why doesn't the British fleet destroy the German's High Seas Fleet? England fallen down in this war?" So far as I have been able to observe, most British and Irishmen too, who have fallen down dead in death with their faces toward the enemy.

Though the British had supposed that their part was to command the sea, three million volunteered to cross the Channel or go farther overseas and fight. That is a different thing from volunteering to fight in your own country against an invader. Mind, these three million did not have to be ordered to fight. They went of their own free will—carpenters, farmers, costermongers, doctors, lawyers, milliners and labourers, with every able-bodied man of Oxford and Cambridge and other universities and great public schools offering himself. History has afforded nothing finer than this outpouring, and never was there an effort more depreciated by those who made it. For lack of guns the British in France had to fight with flesh and blood against superior artillery—flesh and blood against machine killing. France needed help; England gave all she had to give—the lives of her men. From India she brought her Indian troops—anything to help win the war.

My last day at the British front was a revelation of what they had accomplished, while they grumbled at themselves in making a new army. I saw hundreds of guns—most of them made since the war began and manned by gunners three out of four of whom had never worn a uniform when the war began. I saw them place their fire with an accuracy on a German trench front about to be attacked which would have pleased the most fastidious of French artillery experts. All an English artillery officer said was "I think our artillery work was better to day. We are improving. They were—amazingly, but not boasting or advertising."

More than a million men overseas, three millions more ready to go in; the sea secure. Remember, too, that the British Isles have only a little over a forty million population, about twenty-five million less than Germany. One million volunteer, and England reviles the slackers; two million, and England reviles the slackers still harder; three million, and she reviles the slackers harder yet in tones heard over the world, and taken by those who don't know these stubborn islanders as proof of their failure out of their own mouths. You have heard of the lady who "enjoyed ill-health." The British for the last eight months since they realized the enormity of the task before them have been enjoying the pessimism which they call "grousing."

Let them win the war and they will still keep on complaining about their "muddlers." It is a national habit. When the Welsh coal strike was on the British Navy had a year's supply of coal in reserve, but you must not mention that. Finally came conscription. They heard tales of labour unions which would refuse to obey; of the promise of riots. But the riots did not come, because in that land where the majority rules 99 men out of a hundred were engaged in pointing the finger of scorn at the hundredth they thought might not come up to the scratch.

Britain has given soldiers. She has given money with the generosity of a drunken sailor. She has given to Russia, to Serbia, to Italy. Every week by voluntary subscription, aside from the Government grant, she is giving \$250,000 to Belgium—without advertising the fact.

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JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ...	11th August.
S.S. "ARAKAN" ...	11th September.
S.S. "TJISONDAI" ...	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN" ...	11th November.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.
Yok Building, Hongkong, 14th July, 1916. [94]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

SEPT. 5-NOV. 11-JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [625]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive from Hongkong	Leave Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN" ...	...	12th August.

This Steamer are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

TELEPHONE No. 30. AGENTS. [963]

Shipsbuilders, Sailors, Regulators, Boilermakers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

SHIPS ENGINES BOILERS MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Agents for John I. Thurgood & Co. Ltd., Marine and Road Motors, Light Draft Carriage, Crabs, Launches, Harbour, Pleasure craft of every description.

Gr. 1st Dock with 24 ft. sin. Patent Slipways taking up to 3,000 tons. Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

The Taisoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd., Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone 212. Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CRIMMING, British str., 1,188, S. Jarrett, 10th August—Weihaiwei 5th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. CHIVUM, Chinese str., from Canton, 9th August.

BESSIE DOLLAR, British str., 2,398, Jas. Abernethy, 10th August—Shanghai 6th August, General—Order.

CHIEF, Chinese str., 844, J. Thomson, 10th August—Saigon 6th August, General—Thoresen & Co.

TAIBANG, British str., 897, Matthews, 10th August—Amoy 8th August—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOVARA, British str., 4,250, H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., 10th August—Yokohama 31st July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

SALAMIS, British str., 2,796, D. A. Gardiner, 9th August—Mojito, General—Bank Line, Ltd.

SHANTUNG, British str., from Canton, 10th August.

TAGA MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Kanni, 9th August—Yokohama 5th August, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TAKANO, Japanese str., 3,500, S. Takano, 9th August—Australia and Manila, 6th August—Mails and General—N.Y.K.

YINCHOW, British str., 1,216, Jones, 10th August—Shanghai 6th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, August 10th.

GENI, British str., for Swatow.

MANAPOURI, British str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

August 10th.

AGAPENOR, British str., for Shanghai.

CHIEF, British str., for Weihaiwei.

RIER, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

POKRAM, British str., for Mojito.

KUKIANG, British str., for Hongay.

LANAO, French str., for Saigon.

NOVARA, British str., for Singapore.

PEKING MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.

RIJUN MARU, Jap. str., for Mojito.

SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.

SKULE, British str., for Bangkok.

TELI, Chinese str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Novara, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. N. G. Brewer, Mr. E. M. Mohler, Mr. M. T. Shah, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber, Mr. Skelton, Miss M. W. Tod, Mr. K. S. Larsson, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Humphrey Bishop and native servant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 9th instant, p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 14th instant, afternoon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* left San Francisco on August 1st, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 29th.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Singapore* left Singapore for this port on the 5th instant, p.m., and is due here to-day.

The str. *Shirata* left Calcutta on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

6 AM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CANTON, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA" Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 11th Aug., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "KALAM-I-HIND," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is provided before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London about the 25th Sept., 1916. Parcels will be received at the Office until p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE." On or about 26th Aug. It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal. For freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 29th July, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship "GLENLOGAN" Captain G. Rogers, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 16th September, 1916. For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SENTH	CAPTAIN	FOR PASSENGER AFFIX TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SOMALI	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Pinckney	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PHILADELPHIA, &c.	ATSUBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Itano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 20th inst.
LONDON	CITY OF NORWICH	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 5th Sept.
GENOA & LONDON	GLENROSE	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 9th Sept.
GENOA, LONDON & HULL	GLENROSE	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Rogers	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 15th Sept.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 23rd inst.
MARSHALL ISLANDS VIA PORTS	ATHOS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Doris	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Suruga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SHANTUNG VIA KUEILING, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Shinohe	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at Noon
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	CITY OF NAPLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	DUNDEE CASTLE	Dut. str.	1 m.	...	JAVA-ORIENTAL JAPAN LINE	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN	SHUNTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Flimer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE & JAPAN	CHINA	Am. str.	1 m.	T. H. Robson	CHINA MAILS, CO. LTD.	On 5th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PIERRE MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. J. Halley	NOVARA, MATTHEWSON & CO. LD.	On 21st Sept., at 10.30 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTAGNE	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	NOVARA, MATTHEWSON & CO. LD.	On 30th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EXPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Dixon Hopson	NOVARA, MATTHEWSON & CO. LD.	On 30th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EXPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Robinson	NOVARA, MATTHEWSON & CO. LD.	On 4th Oct., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EXPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. W. Grieson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Ogura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	1 m.	V. Liddell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YINCHOW MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Homewood	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGCHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forryth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &						

